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HONGKONG CENSORSHIP REGULATIONS.

TWO SUMMONSES AGAINST THE "DAILY PRESS."

AN INTERESTING PROSECUTION.

An interesting case arising out of the Hongkong Censorship Regulations of 1917 came before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. H. A. Cartwright, editor of the *Hongkong Daily Press*, was summoned for two breaches of the censorship regulations. The first charge was one of publishing in the *Hongkong Daily Press*, without lawful authority, the arrival of two steamers in the waters of the Colony; and the second charge was the publication, without lawful authority, of information of such a character as was calculated to be, or might be, directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy, to wit, the departure from the Colony of an officer in His Majesty's Forces.

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley represented the defendant.

At the outset, Mr. Wakeman remarked that the summonses were taken out under the Censorship Regulations and asked that the names of the ships and of the officer concerned should not be mentioned.

Mr. Bowley suggested that this would be rather cumbersome, but Mr. Wood decided that in the interests of public policy no names should be mentioned. Mr. Bowley then said he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wakeman stated that the regulations under which the summonses were taken out were made expressly for securing the public safety and the safety of the Colony. The case, he contended, was quite clear. The editors of the newspapers in the Colony had been repeatedly warned in connection with the matter, and explicit instructions had been given regarding the provisions of the censorship regulations. He would also like to impress upon His Worship that the Military Authorities and the Government considered the offences very serious ones, and that the defendant should be dealt with accordingly.

Mr. Wood—If I convict on the two summonses, are you asking for a penalty?

Mr. Wakeman—Certainly, your Worship, we consider the offences very serious indeed. I will now hand up to your Worship copies of the newspapers concerned.

Mr. Bowley—Before the case proceeds any further I should like to ask whether the consent of the Attorney-General has been obtained for this prosecution.

Mr. Wakeman—It has been obtained. Chao Kwan Ping, clerk in the Crown Solicitor's office, spoke to purchasing the papers (produced) from the *Daily Press* office on May 14th. They were the issues of May 7th and May 8th.

The chief clerk in Messrs. Butterfield & Swire's said he had seen the *Daily Press* for May 7th. One of the ships marked in the paper was one of his Company's ships. The ship arrived on May 5th. The second ship named in the paper, from his general knowledge, arrived in the Colony on May 6th and left on May 7th.

By Mr. Bowley—His company's ship arrived on May 5th about 1 p.m. She moored to a buoy in the harbour; within the limits of the naval anchorage.

Mr. Wakeman did not think this information was such as should be given. It was against public policy, and such questions should not be put.

Mr. Bowley—This is a Court of Law and not a water-tight compartment, and, as such, we should be allowed to proceed according to the practice adopted in a Court of Law. If these objections are to be continually made the case will resolve itself into a farce. The gentlemen in this Court are surely sufficiently to be trusted not to divulge any great military secrets.

Mr. Wood—I understand the witness is appearing as an official witness, and a think, under those circumstances, I had better guide him in what he should and should not answer.

Mr. Bowley—If such questions are enquired to be contrary to public policy I shall ask for the case to be taken in camera, then we shall be able to get on.

Mr. Wood—Are you applying formally for the matter to be taken in camera?

Mr. Bowley—I do not care so long as one can get some sort of answer, but I do think we should follow the practice of a Court of Law.

Mr. Wood—Am I to take it that you are applying for the case to be taken in camera?

Mr. Bowley—It is for my friend to do so.

Mr. Wakeman—I have not asked for it. Mr. Wood—Put your next question, Mr. Bowley.

Further answering Mr. Bowley, the witness said the vessel at the time had a blue funnel, and she remained at the buoy until May 8th.

Mr. Wakeman again objected to this information being adduced, and stated that if such information was being sought, he would apply for the case to be taken in camera. He did not see the object of such questions.

Mr. Wood—I will stop Mr. Bowley if he puts any question which I consider should not be put.

Mr. Wakeman—I have objected to his last three questions.

Mr. Wood—Are you asking for the case to be heard in camera?

Mr. Wakeman—Yes.

In reply to an enquiry, Mr. Bowley stated that his client objected and desired the case to be heard publicly. Mr. Bowley also remarked that his questions were and would be relative to the points at issue.

In replying further to Mr. Bowley, witness said he could not say, definitely, at what time the second steamer named in the summons arrived in the Colony. He saw her on Sunday, May 6th, moored to one of the buoys in the centre of the harbour. She was a large passenger steamer, and he noticed her between 5 and 6 p.m. He did not go on board her on Monday, the 7th. His Company had a large number of coast and ocean steamers running between Indo-China, the Philippines and Singapore.

After perusing a paper handed up by Mr. Bowley, witness said the figures entered upon it in ink were approximately correct, and added that apart from the steamer's name there was nothing to indicate that the steamer was an Alfred Holt steamer, but a reference to Lloyd's Register would probably identify the vessel by the name of the Captain. There was nothing on the face of the paper (arrival and departure form) to show that it was a Holt steamer, and nothing to show the destination of the vessel.

Mr. Bowley mentioned that these forms were filled up by an officer on the ship, who in return received a very valuable consideration—a current copy of the *Daily Press* from a *Daily Press* messenger. The idea was to inform the public, and not the enemy.

An officer of H.M. Forces was called to speak with regard to the charge of mentioning the departure of an officer. He said that on page 8 of the paper produced, in the list of departures, appeared the name of an officer recently in Hongkong. It was the view of the military authorities that the publication of such a name might be, either directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy.

By Mr. Bowley—He (witness) was Deputy Censor for the Colony. The officer named was very well known in the Colony and deservedly very popular. His wife was also very popular. (Objection was raised to these questions by Mr. Wakeman.) There were a number of persons in the Colony who already knew of the intended departure of the officer, and a number of friends went on board to see him off. The steamer left the Colony in broad daylight two days before the news was published. The arrivals took place on board the steamer, in all probability, on May 7th.

Mr. Bowley—Did not you also say farewell on board?—Yes, I did.

Then you are well aware that the farewells did take place?—Well, I have so many embarkations that I really cannot remember dates.

After viewing the list of arrivals handed up, witness admitted that fifteen were mentioned, and the summons referred to two only.

Mr. Bowley—If a steamer was coming from a certain place, and was going to another place, no offence would be committed, because we have lawful authority

Mr. Wood—Your defence is that in certain contingencies you had lawful authority?

Mr. Bowley—Yes.

Mr. Wood—Will you state what the contingencies are?

Mr. Bowley—I should probably be disclosing State secrets if I told you what they are. I should probably be prosecuted myself.

Mr. Wood—Have you it in writing?

Mr. Bowley—I think it is for the prosecution to prove their case. If you look at the list of steamers you will see that fifteen are mentioned in a row, and we are only summoned in respect of two of them. And your Worship will find in every newspaper published in the Colony for the last two months that the names of steamers are mentioned.

Mr. Wakeman—That has nothing to do with the case. No instructions have been issued since these Regulations were issued. The regulations say quite clearly that "the name of any steamer" must not be published.

Mr. Bowley proceeded to cross-examine the officer. He asked—Have you given any notices to the Press concerning certain military entertainments in the Colony; farewells to men and the like who are about to leave the Colony?

Mr. Wood—I do not think I should allow that question.

Mr. Bowley—I do not see any alien enemies in the Court, there are only a few Chinese, and I do not mind if they are asked to leave. I do not see any objection to stating a fact which has been known for months.

Mr. Wakeman—I object on the ground of public policy. If it is known it will be talked about.

Mr. Wood—If any warning has been given that such news should not be published I take it that that would be a sufficient answer to the question.

Mr. Bowley—There has been no warning, and that is the answer I wanted to get—(the witness) to give the Court.

Mr. Wood—Ask—(the witness) if any warning was given to the *Hongkong Daily Press* that they should prohibit such information. Put the question in that form, Mr. Bowley.

Mr. Wakeman—The witness cannot speak for the Government of Hongkong; he can only speak so far as he is personally concerned.

Mr. Bowley—We had better adjourn the case until Mr. Severn comes back, to learn if he has given any warning. Have you (to the witness) within the last two months warned the Press not to publish any reference to the departure of any man from this Colony?—Speaking from memory, I think not.

Have you heard of any such warning?—I have heard of such a warning being given, but I am not aware whether it was within the last two months; I am speaking from memory.

Do you remember that the departure of a certain General from the Colony was announced in the Press?—Yes, and you can mention his name if you like.

Well, then, do you remember that the departure of Major-General Kelly was announced in the Press?—Well.

That was done, or put in, at the request, or with the sanction of, the authorities, was it not?—It was done at my request by the order of the General himself.

The papers contained the name of the General, the date of departure, and the ship?—They did.

Did you afterwards warn the gentlemen of the Press that that precedent was not to be followed up?—It was no such thing as a precedent. After that took place the regulations were brought into force, and warnings were sent to the Press. The departure of Major-General Kelly would not have been allowed to be published in the ordinary way; it was done at his request. If any other officer's name had been mentioned it would have been eliminated. On this occasion the General was anxious that it should be put in, and I told the Press so.

Mr. Wood—After this, was any warning given to the Press about not mentioning the names of officers leaving?—Numerous warnings, your Worship, strictly forbidding the publication of the names of any officers leaving the Colony.

Mr. Bowley then handed up to witness a copy of the Routine Orders of May 8th, containing the name of the officer mentioned in the summons, and asked if the Orders were not posted up in various places in the Colony?—Certainly.

They were placed so that they could be read by anyone who wished to read them—I should say not by "anybody."

Mr. Wood—Are they posted up in places to which the public have access?—Yes.

Mr. Wood—Where are they printed?—In my own garrison printing press, by my orders.

Mr. Bowley—Then there can be no question as to the lawful authority of that publication? (Laughter.)

Mr. Bowley—There were 15 ships mentioned in the paper on the date named. I take it that the military authorities take no objection to the remaining ships. The Crown Solicitor objected to the witness replying to the question.

His Worship said, that, of course, if the objection were enforced he must stop the question being answered, but he thought himself it should be answered.

Mr. Bowley—Have the instructions contained in that letter (shown) ever been cancelled?—Witness—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. Wakeman said that the Press of the Colony had received no modification of the Regulations, so far as he was aware. The publication of the other 13 ships' names was technically a breach of the Regulations. The papers might not think there would be any objection, but it was a breach.

Witness admitted that before the publication of the Regulations, the Press had submitted "copy" for censorship, but they had since been requested not to.

Witness also admitted that the list of passengers' names, which formed the subject of one summons was published verbatim in the *Morning Post*, and he had been given to understand a summons had been taken out against the *Morning Post* to appear in that place to answer a similar charge.

Asked why the summons against the *Morning Post* had been abandoned and the one against the *Daily Press* proceeded with, witness said he had received a letter stating that the *Morning Post* had apologised and that the summons against them had been withdrawn.

Mr. Bowley handed up a list of ships taken from the *Japan Gazette*, and pointed out that the name of one of the ships concerned appeared in that list. He also handed up the *Japan Chronicle* for May 5th containing the names of two steamers, and asked witness if they belonged to the same line as the second steamer concerned.

Witness said he did not know this.

And they are bound for the same country?—Yes.

Mr. Bowley—There is a cutting from the *North China Daily News* (Shanghai) of May 4th—do you see the name of the second steamer marked there?—Yes.

And here is a cutting from the *Shanghai Mercury* of May 2nd, do you see some steamers mentioned there?—Yes, I do.

And one of those steamers is the same as that in respect of which we are charged?—Yes.

Answering Mr. Wakeman, who handed up the *Daily Press* for March 20th, and called attention to the leading article, witness said that it contained the words—"We have even been forbidden to publish the names of individual officers."

Mr. Bowley, addressing His Worship, said it was "never too late to mend" and if it had occurred to him to advise his client that an apology would meet the case with regard to a certain officer, such an apology, no doubt, would have been tendered. The publication of the officer's name was purely accidental. Such publication could not, in any sense, be regarded as disclosing any military secret, and there was certainly no intention on the part of his client to defy the Government or the Military Authorities. He submitted that the offence, if any was committed, was of an extremely trivial nature, and not one which could possibly come within the class that his friend, the Crown Solicitor, described as "very serious."

His Worship knew that the fact of the intended departure of this officer was well known in the Colony days before he went, that he was seen off on board the steamer by a large number of friends, that there was no secrecy whatever about his departure, and that the fact of his departure was actually published, as the military witness had admitted, in notices issued by his own authority on the following day, whereas the passenger-list complained of in *The Daily Press* was not published until May 8th, the day after such official notification.

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Consequently the printing of the officer's name on May 8th was merely a historical record of a fact which was well-known not only in Hongkong but to anyone within easy reach of Hongkong who might have taken an interest in this officer's movements. In fact, if this officer's departure was of any interest to any neutral or enemy person that person could have obtained the information long before it was printed in the *Daily Press*. The ship left in the middle of the day on Monday. If any person in any neighbouring place took any interest in this fact, no doubt he knew all about it on Monday evening. It was published by the Military Authorities themselves on Tuesday in the Routine Orders. The following day it was published in the *Daily Press*. The Regulations were made under an Order-in-Council, which empowered the Governor in Council to make regulations for the public safety and the defence of the Realm. He submitted that it was necessary in a prosecution under the Regulations to show that the public safety or the defence of the Realm had been, or was likely to be, endangered. He thought he had proved that this information was public property a long time before it was printed in the *Daily Press*, and therefore, if a technical breach of the Regulations had been committed, it was a breach for which the proprietors of the *Daily Press* expressed their regret and of which they would, to the best of their ability, prevent any recurrence.

The other charge which he had to answer was that of mentioning two ships. These two ships were under quite different categories. In the case of the first ship mentioned, perhaps he would have tendered an apology if he had thought of it, because it was the merest accident that the name had appeared in the paper. They had heard of the method adopted by the *Daily Press*, and doubtless by the other papers, of obtaining shipping information. A boatman visited the steamers in harbour and obtained the information on a circular. His Worship would have gathered from the letters put in that it was permissible, and it was permitted, for newspapers to publish the movements of a very large proportion of the ships which came to and left this Colony.

The Crown Solicitor—I object to that. Mr. Bowley—I contend it is permissible under the letter from the Colonial Secretary which your Worship has read.

His Worship—The letter antecedent to the Regulations?

Mr. Bowley—The Regulations say that certain things must not be done without lawful authority. I submit that the letter constitutes lawful authority, and that it has never been cancelled by any subsequent instructions.

Continuing, Mr. Bowley said permission was given to publish the movements of a large proportion of the ships moving within certain degrees of latitude and longitude. Upon the circular upon which the information was obtained there was nothing to show that this particular ship was proceeding outside the area prescribed by this permission. Moreover, as his Worship had learned, the ship arrived and took up her anchorage in the middle of the harbour at about one o'clock on Saturday and lay at the same buoy for some considerable time. The fact that the ship was in the harbour was well known to any person who troubled to look, and the fact might have been published far and wide long before the *Daily Press* was issued on Monday morning and long before a copy of the *Daily Press* could reach anyone outside the Colony. The publication of the name of that ship was not at all a serious matter. It was a mere accident. It did not give away to any person any information which could possibly be of any value to the enemy.

With regard to the other steamer, which did not sail under the British flag, the movements of that steamer had been chronicled broadcast up and down the Coast, in the Japanese papers and in the Shanghai papers, without any limitation whatever. The dates of sailing, the ports of call, the dates of departure, everything had been published in Japan and Shanghai long before it reached Hongkong. The newspapers published in the country to which the ship belonged published very extensively the movements of all the ships owned by the same Company. Without doubt the country whose flag was flown by these ships had the greatest interest in concealing the movements of these ships, and if that country did not consider it necessary to conceal their movements why should it be thought

advisable, or an attempt be made, to conceal the movements of such ships as they passed through Hongkong? The ship was well known. It arrived in the harbour between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday, which happened to be a very fine day, and it was an especially conspicuous object. Nothing could have been more public. She lay in the one place for 23 hours, and during that time was, no doubt, visited by a great many people, and they had heard in evidence that the distinguished gentleman whose name had been given in the passenger list was seen off by a large number of friends. It was really superfluous for the *Daily Press* to publish the list of passengers two days later; it was only giving information which was a matter of history. And referring back to that question of the list of passengers, his Worship would notice that it was stated only that certain passengers had departed. Whether they departed when they departed or why they departed was in no way indicated in the newspaper, nor was the name given of the ship by which they left. The list recorded the names of certain people who had left the Colony, but whether they had gone to Canton, Macao, Manila or Japan or anywhere else was not shown in any way by the publication.

With respect to the second ship he had drawn attention to the fact that in the return given by the officer of the ship there was no indication that the vessel was going outside the limits within which the publication of information was allowed. Consequently there was nothing particularly to attract the attention of the Editor or the Sub-editor. If such attention had been directed to the matter it was probable that the name would not have been published. If an offence had been committed, it had been committed in error and was far from being a serious offence. He would remind his Worship that the staffs of the newspapers were depleted and those members who were still retained in the Colony were very busily engaged in war work. If occasional slips did occur in the course of editing a paper such slips should not be treated as serious offences against which the whole artillery of the Crown and the Military Authorities should be brought to bear. He considered it was a case in which the defendant should be dismissed with a caution.

The Crown Solicitor said the newspapers had already been warned that the publication of any such things as those complained of would be considered a very serious matter. Mr. Bowley did not produce the letter, but he (the prosecutor) had notice of it. Instructions had already been given as to what would be considered a very serious matter, and the Authorities did consider the offence a serious one.

His Worship—Do I take it as a fact that the publication of the other 13 names in the list of vessels is not objected to by the authorities?

The Crown Solicitor—I have no instructions about that.

His Worship—If the publication of the entire list is against the Regulations then the matter is on an entirely different plane than it would be if the 13 names were allowed by the authorities and only two were objected to.

The Crown Solicitor—I am not prepared to say that, your Worship. I simply contend that the Editors of papers, before the Censorship Regulations were framed, had received notice of certain things which they might publish with regard to ships, and then another letter telling them that the publication of the movements of any ships outside this area would be considered a very serious matter indeed. When the Censorship Regulations were passed no mention was made of any exception, nor have they received any specific instructions from the Government.

His Worship—The Government has not protested against the publication of the whole list?

The Crown Solicitor—No, I have no instructions.

His Worship—I assume that the Authorities know of the publication of this list and object only to two names.

The Crown Solicitor—I do not know. They may have taken only two names at random.

The letter to which the Crown Solicitor had referred was produced by Mr. Bowley and handed to his Worship.

His Worship—The point is whether the instructions given before the Regulations were issued have been annulled by the Regulations.

Mr. Bowley—The publication of the information covered by those instructions has been continued and no objection has been raised.

His Worship—Whatever the Regulations say, the authorities do, in effect, allow the publication of the remaining 13 names. That shows that the offence committed is one which has not been deliberately committed and I accept the explanation given that the publication was in the nature of an oversight on the part of the editorial staff of the *Daily Press*. I think that if an apology had been tendered to the Authorities at an earlier stage these proceedings might not have gone so far. I do not think it can ever be a defence to a charge under these Regulations that the information published could have been easily obtained elsewhere. The Regulations say that the names must not be published and the Regulations must be followed. What I purpose to do is to impose a penalty of \$20 on each summons.

Mr. Bowley—On each summons, your Worship?

His Worship—On each summons.

This concluded the case, but before the Court rose, Mr. Bowley asked his Worship for a clear direction concerning the reporting of the proceedings, and asked if names might be given of witnesses.

His Worship—I don't object.

The Crown Solicitor—I do object to any names being published in connection with this case; no name of any officer called as a witness should be mentioned.

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE. THE "PHEUMPH" ENQUIRY. QUESTION OF OVER-LOADING RAISED.

The enquiry was resumed at the Hongkong Marine Court yesterday into certain charges against a Chief Engineer, Capt. R. H. de la Sala, of the s.s. *Pheumph*, charged the Chief Engineer of the vessel, W. J. Stokes, with disobedience and misconduct.

The Court was composed of Commander Beckwith (President), Lieut. Commander F. E. Nuttall (H.M.S. *Tamar*), Capt. Bell Smith (s.s. *Honam*), Capt. P. H. Rolfe (Marine Superintendent, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.), and Mr. D. McMurray (Superintending Engineer of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.).

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. E. L. Shenton, appeared on behalf of the Captain, and the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson) represented the Chief Engineer.

Dr. E. L. Arculli, said that on April of this year he was medical officer on board the vessel. On April 9th he was breakfast with Capt. Sala when defendant brought up a glass of water, which was turbid and of a brownish colour. Stokes held up the glass of water. Witness said the water was not fit, and Capt. Sala told defendant to pump again, when, in all probability, witness tested the water and it was good two days later, and, in his opinion, the water was good drinking water. On April 20th he (witness) was asleep in his cabin when he was suddenly awakened, rushed on deck, and found the ship at a standstill. He was of the opinion that they had "struck something." Witness added that he had heard Stokes use the words "my man" and "Mr. Man" to Capt. Sala.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pollock, witness said the conversation between defendant and the Capt. seemed to be quite friendly.

Harry Conway, formerly Chief Officer of the vessel, said he joined the boat on April 6th. On April 6th, in the absence of the Captain, defendant handed him two envelopes which contained the resignations of the second and third engineers. Defendant asked him to note the date on the envelopes, which he did. On the afternoon of April 6th he received a note from Capt. Sala to hand to defendant, asking him to get steam ready by 7 a.m. the following day. Witness did this. Referring to the trouble about drinking water, witness said that the entry he made in the log relative to the matter was a very fair statement of what took place. Witness also considered his statement in the log relative to the sudden stopping of the engines to be a fair record of what happened.

By Mr. Pollock—The Chief Engineer's conduct in relation to the water was, in his opinion, likely to cause very serious trouble with so many Chinese emigrants on board.

Replying to Commander Beckwith, witness said that it was the engineer's duty to see that the water tank pipes were kept clean. He remembered one occasion when the Chief Engineer did not show proper respect to the Captain.

Mr. Li Yuen, one of the partners of the Wo Fat Sing, owners of the vessel, spoke to going on board at Saigon with reference to more cargo being put on board. He saw Capt. Sala, and the latter sent for Mr. Stokes. The Captain asked the Chief Engineer whether he could take any more cargo on board. Stokes did not answer and sent for the second engineer. When the second engineer came Stokes said to witness—

"You want favours done, but you do not pay for them. Subsequently Stokes said that not another pound of cargo would be taken on or he and his engineers would go over the side. Witness denied the statement made by Capt. Major that he had been requested, when in charge of the vessel, to overload her. It was also wrong to say that Capt. Major was dismissed from the Company because he refused to overload the ship. When Capt. Major was in charge of the boat he made complaints to the effect that the engineers were interfering with the deck staff.

By Mr. Pollock—There had been a good deal of complaint about the "chow" supplied on the vessel. Witness denied that he wanted to put on more cargo than the ship should carry, and added that despite high freights he would not sink his ship, because she was not insured. He knew nothing about overloading; the loading was left to the discretion of the Captain.

Captain E. J. Spink said that at one time he was master of the vessel in question, and during this time Stokes was the Chief Engineer. He had a "fitful" trouble with the Chief Engineer. He was on the boat for two voyages to Saigon and Hongkong and back. During one voyage in January, he encountered some very bad weather, and there was a fracture of the steam pipe of the windlass. Just before arriving in Hongkong he sent the Chief Engineer a verbal message asking him if it was possible to have this pipe mended before they reached Hongkong. Stokes came to him, and asked him, in an indignant and injured sort of manner, why he had sent the message, and why he had asked "if it was possible." Stokes said he felt injured and considered it was one of those tactless things which had been better left unsaid. The Chief Engineer added that "of course, it is possible," and witness "soothed him down." Witness also referred to an occasion when the engines suddenly stopped, and he sent a note to

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY. GAMBLERS.

A fine of \$2 each was imposed upon four men and nine women (all Chinese) who were arrested as the result of a gambling raid at a house in Des Vaux Road.

THEFT OF A FOWL.

For stealing a fowl, a Chinese was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. Melbourne. The man, who said he wanted to raise enough money on the fowl to take him to Macao, had only just returned from banishment.

COMPANY REPORT. AYER PANAS RUBBER ESTATE LIMITED.

The report of the directors to the shareholders in the Ayer Panas Rubber Estate Limited, for the year ended January 31st, 1917, states that the profit for the year is \$239,250.11, to which has to be added the balance carried forward from last account, viz., \$14,632.23, making a total disposal balance of \$253,882.34.

Less interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid on October 26th, 1916, absorbing \$ 75,000.00
Leaving a balance of \$178,882.34
The directors recommend that this be dealt with as follows:—
To pay a final dividend of 15 per cent. absorbing with the dividend already paid—25 per cent. for the year \$112,500.00
Carry to reserve \$ 30,000.00
Balance to be carried forward, \$ 46,382.34

The total capital expenditure during the year was \$24,072.20.
The total output for the year was 440,983 lbs.; average gross price realised—96.9 cents; average area under tapping—1,664 acres; average output per acre this year—377 lbs.; average output per acre last year—368 lbs. The reduction this year was due to the large area of young rubber brought into tapping during the year. Trees in the tapping round at December 31st, 1916, number 149,922. The average number of trees tapped during year was 138,530.

The estimated output for ensuing year is 460,000 lbs., at a cost f.o.b. Malacca of 31.54 cents.
Tapping costs for the year work out at 16.62 cents per lb. against 14.19 cents for the last year, and 15.38 cents actual cost for the previous year. The cost is high considering the crop, but this is chiefly due to the higher cost of contract tapping, which the directors were forced to introduce in order to keep the Chinese labour force.

In all 28,568 trees were cut out during the year. There is still a good deal of work to be done under this heading which will now be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

POLICE RESERVE.
Monday, May 14th.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, May 22nd.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Wednesday, May 23rd.—Class 13 (Inspector Gerrard).
Friday, May 25th.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr).

PARADES.
There will be no Company, Section, or recruits' parades during week commencing Monday, May 21st.

BAND.
The Band will attend Practice, at 6 p.m., on Friday, May 19th, as previously ordered.
(Sd.) F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).
17th May, 1917.

the Chief Engineer asking why the engines had stopped. Stokes replied that the engines had not stopped, they had merely eased down. Witness sent another courteous note to the Chief Engineer telling him that in future, when the engines were to be eased down, he should be informed. The Chief Engineer replied in a provoking sort of manner that his first duty was to his engines, and that he would consider the matter in the future. Witness then wrote to the Chief Engineer pointing out that his first duty was not to his engines but to his superior officer. He also pointed out to him that in future, when it was necessary to slow down the engines for any purpose whatever, he (Capt. Spink) was to be immediately informed. Several more letters passed before witness was able to get a reply to his original complaint, and even then he had to send for the Chief Engineer to come to his room. The latter replied that he was on watch and could not come. Witness then demanded his presence and the Chief Engineer came to him. Witness pointed out to Stokes that he should have come when first sent for, as he often spent a large part of his watch in his room. Witness referred to what had transpired, and Stokes said he would like to have a witness to the interview. Witness then told Stokes that he had heard in Hongkong that he (the Chief Engineer) had the reputation of running the ship about the Captain, and that he (witness) would not have any of it. After this witness had no further trouble with Stokes.

The hearing was then adjourned.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS.

EVERY REQUIREMENT FOR GOLFERS GOLF BALLS

FROM 65 CENTS EACH INCLUDING FROM 65 CENTS EACH

ARCH-COLONELS, \$1.35 EACH.	BRAMBLE MIDGETS, \$1.15 EACH.
PATENT COLONELS, \$1.15 EACH.	DIMPLE MIDGETS, \$1.35 EACH.
"BRITISH HONOR," \$1.35 EACH.	THE "CINCH," 90 CENTS EACH.
"BLACK AND WHITE," \$1.15 EACH.	THE "BOB," 65 CENTS EACH.

SPALDING'S GOLD-MEDAL GOLF CLUBS

WOOD CLUBS, \$5.50 EACH.	LADIES' MODELS, A SPECIALITY	IRONS, \$4.75 EACH.
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TAYLOR'S CLUBS, \$3.50 EACH. FORGANS' CLUBS \$4.50 EACH.

CADDY BAGS STOCKED IN TWELVE STYLES, FROM \$3.75 EACH.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

DRINK "BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED.
BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain. Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Wing On Co., Ltd.	PRICES DUTY PAID.
Sincere Co., Ltd.	QUARTS—\$20.00 per case
Sun Co., Ltd.	of 4 dozen.
Cheong Tai.	or \$5.10 per Dozen.
Nam Hing Leung.	PINTS—\$28.50 per case
Ty Sing.	of 3 dozen.
Seng Tai.	or \$3.40 per dozen.
Kwan Tye.	Admitted to be the Best
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.	Lager Beer brewed.
Obtainable in Canton from	
SINCERE CO., LTD.	
Stocked by	
THE HONGKONG HOTEL.	

FR/SR STOCK—IT ARRIVED.

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 344

BE COOL

By wearing our loose fitting
SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

We have now a large assortment including

"FLEXINET" "SOFTTESTNET"

"INDIAN GAUZE" "B.V.D." INSPECTION INVITED.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8th, George Street, at 11 A.M. TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

The CHINA-BORNEO CO. LTD.,
W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1917. [608]

WM. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8th, George Street, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th May to the 23rd May, both days inclusive.

By Order,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1917. [632]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd instant to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1917. [643]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 21st May, to MONDAY, 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917. [634]

UNION WATERBOAT COMPANY, LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 14th May, to THURSDAY, 17th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$3.00 per Share will be paid to shareholders on and after the 20th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917. [623]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Seymour Terrace.

Apply to—
P. M. N. DA SILVA,
6, Des Voeux Road. [652]

TO LET.

NO. 63, PEAK (Partly Furnished).

Apply—
30, BONHAM ROAD,
Tel. 302. [647]

TO LET.

NOS. 2 & 4, ROBINSON ROAD.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [625]

TO LET.

ARDSHEAL, No. 119, THE PEAK, newly done up.

Apply—
CHATER & MODY,
5, Queen's Road Central. [614]

TO LET.

NO. 2, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, Furnished.

Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princo's Buildings. 97

TO LET.

NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road, Ready for occupation. Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road. [403]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 21st day of May, 1917, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, of One His Excellency THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at 75 years, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Area (approx.)	Area (actual)	Annual Rent (approx.)	Annual Rent (actual)	Best Price
1	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
2	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
3	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
4	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
5	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
6	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
7	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
8	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
9	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500
10	1.5	1.5	12,000	12,000	1,500

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JAMES & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at the Peak, Hongkong, and being RURAL BUILDING LOT No. 19.

The Property Consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lybhol", 104, The Peak, situated near Mount Gough, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1890.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$35.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. WILKINSON & GRIST,
Solicitors for the Liquidators,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer. [597]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—

All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION "A" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years, created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April, 1890.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.46.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—478 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princo's Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of THE DEUTSON ASIA-SOON BANK.

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1917. [619]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Two very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.

For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MESSRS.
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
45, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.

HOUSES in King's and York Buildings, HOUSES in Queen's Gardens, Connaught Road, HOUSES in Broadwood and Marston Buildings, HOUSES in Chancery, Canton.

Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
45, Connaught Road Central. [401]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.
KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with about area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATES & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

INTIMATION

G. SANDEMAN SONS

& CO.

FINEST

PORTS

AND

SHERRIES

WINES FOR THE

CONNOISSEUR

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 616.

12

MARRIAGE.

HUME—AUSTIN.—At St. Peter's Church, Hongkong, on 17th May, by the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Victoria, Thomas Y. HUME, of Singapore, to DORVET ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Rev. W. T. and Mrs. AUSTIN, Yokohama. [651]

Hongkong Office: 104, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON Office: 161, FLEET STREET, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG 18TH MAY, 1917.

PHYSIQUE OF THE JAPANESE.

QUESTIONS of physique and constitution are of perennial discussion in Japan, and the subject is of more than ordinary interest at a time when the physique of so many races is being put to a severe test. As a rule the experts, both foreign and Japanese, who have interested themselves in the physical fitness of the Japanese race have arrived at pessimistic conclusions. Foreign experts point to the food staple, rice, as being suitable only for persons engaged in non-sedentary occupations, and attribute much of the apparent lack of nutrition to the effect of this diet. Others look upon the low stature of the race as due to the position in sitting or rather to use an inelegant word—squatting on the mats which take the place of chairs and tables in a Japanese house. Others, again, regard the constitutional weakness of the Japanese as due to the results of inherited disease, from a time when the treatment of disease was in a very primitive stage or altogether lacking. These views are also accepted by Japanese experts, although they again, also differ in the degree of importance to be attached to any one of the factors mentioned. As to the facts, there seems no reason to question them. Statistics taken in the schools show that an increasing proportion of the graduates exhibit defects in their constitutions, if not absolute physical weakness, while the conscript examinations—although here reports from different parts of the country vary at any rate show no decrease in the proportion of men who have to be rejected for physical reasons, and in some places even show an increase. In the meantime the

great "white plague" exhibits signs of increase. The masters in the elementary schools show an astonishingly huge proportion of tuberculous cases, and the ravages of the disease are no less serious among the students of the higher schools, who, it is to be feared, become infected in their passage through the elementary schools. Yet, to the outside observer who has resided for any length of time in the country, there are indications that, whatever may be the case from a constitutional point of view, there has been an improvement from a physical point of view, more especially among the students of both sexes graduating from the higher schools. The impression is that the boys and girls are taller, more robust, and generally farther removed from the pale-faced, spectacled type so common a dozen years ago. This is also confirmed by Japanese authorities, who point to the lengthening of the legs consequent upon the use of forms in the schools and the drilling and other exercises obligatory on all students. The daughter, it is said, is now generally taller than her mother and the son than his father. This is by no means incredible. In Japan there is an anomalous body of men whose profession it is to practise the popular and ancient art of wrestling—the sport of kings in Japan. These men exhibit features which place them quite apart from their countrymen. In height they are considerably above the Japanese average, while some of them verge on the gigantic. Their chest measurements, moreover, are fully in proportion to their height, and wrestling, as practised in Japan, largely depending on weight, their bulk is generally enormous. They thus contrast in every way with the short, spare Japanese of ordinary life, and the question how such a totally different type has originated is an interesting one. The subject does not seem to have received any great attention, although, it is stated, the wrestlers believe in hereditary influences and marry only into wrestling families. However that may be, there is no doubt they owe much of their stature and bulk to the constant exercise they undergo from their youth, and that therefore the Japanese constitution contains latent possibilities of producing beings comparable in physique to those of any other country. Comparing a Japanese of little over four feet—looking more like a boy than a full-grown man—with a wrestler standing well over six feet, one cannot but think that such diversity in growth indicates that the average shortness in stature of the Japanese is not due to racial traits. Yet there are Japanese experts who hold that it is a racial trait. Measurements taken show that it is in length of leg that the Japanese are deficient. Statistics, recently published, say that while the stature of foreigners is in the ratio of 48 above the waist and 52 below, the average in the case of Japanese is 50 above the waist and 50 below. This, of course, at once suggests that the cramped position of the legs in sitting on the mats—a position which prevents the regular flow of the blood and thus hinders nutrition—is the cause of this phenomenon. Dr. OZAWA, of the Tokyo Imperial University, considers, however, that this position has no foundation, the Japanese being naturally a short-legged people. It would be interesting in this connection to obtain some statistics as to the leg and body measurements of wrestlers, but, in the meantime, it may be pointed out that the extra shortness of the leg in the case of Japanese women noted by Dr. OZAWA seems to support the mat theory, since it is undoubtedly that women in Japan for ages past have taken less exercise than the men. Even to-day there are considerable social restrictions on girls and women which prevent them having the same freedom of exercise as men. A woman on a bicycle is a rare sight in Japan; a woman on a horse an impossibility. After their school life is over there are no games played, and even at school there is only a languid kind of tennis. This raises the question whether the weak physique of the Japanese does not arise from the long seclusion of the women in the home; that the source of the trouble is to be found in the weakness of constitution of the mothers of the race. There are many arguments advanced of an improvement of the physique of Japanese women, and the counsel varies from taking more exercise to eating more food; from the way of doing the hair to the kind of

clothes worn. But the counsellors seem to forget that it is in the growing years that the constitution is formed. Japan is, no doubt, feeling the strain of her immense educational zeal, and the passage of the student through the educational furnace only too often leaves scars, more especially as matters of nutrition and hygiene are sadly neglected. Of late this has begun to be dimly seen, and more efforts are being made to provide healthy exercise and games—efforts, however, which are circumscribed by the fact that the competition between the schools is severe and the student is tested not by his ability to throw a baseball or handle a bat but by his ability to answer the questions in his examination papers.

EXCLUSION OF GERMANS FROM HONGKONG.

"STRAITS TIMES" DESCRIBES THE SPEECHES AS "WONDERFULLY GOOD."

In the course of a leading article on "German Affairs" The Straits Times, of May 10th, says:—

We had been looking over a report of speeches in the Hongkong Legislative Council on the necessity of excluding Germans from that Colony for ten years after the end of the war. They were wonderfully good speeches and the list of dreadful crimes put forward to warrant the argument that there should be a sort of period of purification before we are asked to see Huns in our midst again, made us feel that no exclusion would be complete which gave any chance of any of the present generation of Germans blackening the shores of British possessions.

GYMKHANA MEETING.

The entries for the Gymkhana to be held on May 28th are as follows:—

FIVE FURLONG RACE, HANDICAP.—Yid, Moka, Brown Bess, Littlemouse, Sinola, Sangala, Oak Bay, New Ally (Warrior-ling), and Pingwu Chief.

GYMKHANA STAKES.—Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Sinola, Ben Bolt, Field Mouse, Cadzow's Waif, Choice Dahlia, Rex, and Australian Chief.

FROM THE TWO MILE POST ONCE ROUND AND IN.—HANDICAP.—Buchanan's, Bridgforth, King Dick, Moka, Hang On, Sangala, Cloudlands, Whipper In, Ben Bolt, and Magic Dahlia.

CLASS HANDICAP.—Yid, Town Mouse, King Dick, Moka, Brown Bess, Littlemouse, Sinola, Pingwu Chief, Sangala, Cloudlands, Whipper In, Ben Bolt, Oak Bay, Field Mouse, New Ally, Ariel (Avalon), Cadzow's Waif, Choice Dahlia, Magic Dahlia, Bridgforth, Rex, Buchanan's, and Australian Chief.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

"HIGH JINKS."

The Bandman Opera Company have returned to the Colony from the north, and last night at the Theatre Royal, despite the wet weather, before a satisfactory "house," they opened their season with "High Jinks." The play is to be repeated this evening, and those who were not present at this highly diverting production last evening should not miss attending the Theatre Royal to-night. "High Jinks" has been described as one of the most clever and amusing productions that has ever been staged. It is a colloquialism conjuring up revelry which puts Belshazzar's Feast into the shade; but Oden Hartley's "book" for the musical comedy of that name discloses another and unexpected meaning which can be put to the term. It is a wonderful performance of volatile medicine. Under which chemical category it comes is not known, but at any rate, when introduced by Mr. Dick Mayne, an explorer; it is shown to possess extraordinary powers, for a whiff of the perfume as a last resort in numerous quarrels, vendettas and outbreaks of ill-temper, soothes all differences, and induces beaming smiles everywhere.

Owing to the late arrival of the Company on the occasion of their last visit, Hongkong theatre-goers were not afforded an opportunity of seeing "High Jinks." They should not miss the production on this occasion, for it is one of those bright and breezy musical comedies which are a fine antidote to a heavy and stifling tropical evening. There is light fun and merriment all the way through, and last night each member of the Company entered thoroughly into the spirit of the piece, and the result was a highly successful and intensely enjoyable evening of comedy.

The funny man of the piece was the inimitable Fred Winn, in the role of an American specialist in Paris, and he was ably supported by Mr. Leyland Hodgson as Dick Mayne, and Mr. Compton Coutts, who, as usual, was extremely humorous. Miss Addie Leigh, as the wife of the fanatical specialist, and Miss Marjorie Manners, a protégé of a runaway wife, were also highly entertaining. The musical numbers were very pretty, and the large audiences thoroughly enjoyed itself.

The many friends of Mr. Adam Gibson, Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, will regret to learn that he has been taken ill and is now in hospital.

SIGNERS.

AND SINGAPORE.

SHIP.

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 3rd May will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd May, 1917, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917. [655]

JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KOBE.

THE Steamship

"TUBODAS"

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th May, 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd May, at 10 A.M.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN L.L.N. Head Office.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1917. [656]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

of Members will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd May, 1917, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary. [624]

WANTED.

A EUROPEAN ENGINEER for H.M. L.V.C.—Rate of Pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week.

Apply to—
CHIEF ENGINEER,
H.M. Dockyard. [651]

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, Master's Certificate, 5 years' experience as Master, steam and sail; excellent references; good knowledge of sail-making and rigging; speaks French and Spanish—Seeks Shore Situation.

"NEMO."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [654]

WANTED.

NURSERY GOVERNESS Wanted.

Apply—
"M. H."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [648]

WANTED.

A GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of Bookkeeping and shorthand.

Apply to—
"D."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [649]

WANTED.

A FIRE PROOF SAFE, Inside measurement not less than 80 inches high, 31 inches wide and 18 inches deep.

Apply stating lowest price to—
"X. Y. Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [641]

WANTED.

Competent MAN, STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST required by a Shipping Office. For further particulars refer to—
No. 1.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [642]

WANTED.

OFFICE at the Central Location.

Apply to—
FURUKAWA & Co.,
20, Des Voeux Road Central. [631]

TO LET.

NO. 65, ELGIN STREET.

4-ROOMED FLAT at the Peak (separate entrance).

For Summer Months, No. 61, PEAK (Six-Roomed House), Furnished.

No. 2, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.

KELLET'S CREST, 66, PEAK.

No. 26, BELLIOUS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.

TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 61, PEAK (Unfurnished).

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Building. [60]

THE WAR.

GREAT ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.
TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS CAPTURED.

AMERICA'S NAVAL AID TO ALLIES.

DESTROYER FLOTILLA ARRIVES IN EUROPE.

BETHMANN-HOLLEWEG DISAPPOINTS GERMANY.

"CONFESSION OF DEFEAT."

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 16th.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Fighting continued yesterday to our advantage in the western portion of Bullecourt.

We captured a few prisoners during a small encounter last night towards the right of our position on the Hindenburg line eastward of the village.

Severe fighting is in progress northward of Scarpe.

POWERFUL ENEMY ATTACK.

PARIS, May 16th.
A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle continued during the night-time.

After a violent bombardment, the enemy in the morning powerfully attacked on a four kilometre front in the Moulin-de-Lauefaux district.

We maintained our positions despite his repeated efforts.

Fighting continues at various points.

ENEMY SEVERELY PUNISHED.

LONDON, May 16th.
Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters reports:—Preceded by most heavy cannonading, the enemy, fulfilling anticipations, fiercely counter-attacked in great strength against Rocux. Grey waves of picked troops swept over from Plouvain and were met by a whirlwind of our artillery, machine-guns and rifles. Although the enemy were mown down like ripe corn some reached the Chemical Works and fought hand to hand, but our counter-attack promptly restored the position and inflicted terrible punishment. The struggle is continuing.

The latest news from Bullecourt is most satisfactory. We have completely regained the positions temporarily lost in yesterday's four counter-attacks.

The Germans suffered thereby four figure casualties.

THE FRENCH COMMAND.

LONDON, May 16th.
The change in the French command is surprising, as the decree last week defined and enlarged upon General Petain's powers in the post he now vacates.

Correspondents in Paris emphasise the popularity of General Petain, whose name to the soldiers is synonymous with victory. He met the British War Office authorities at the recent Conference in Paris.

General Foch, who has fought on the side of the British since the beginning of the war, recently retired.

If any changes are made in the Allied relations, it will be in the direction of increasing the co-operation and co-ordination.

MACHINE-GUNNER DISPOSES OF 800 GERMANS.

PARIS, May 16th.
The Legion of Honour has been awarded a machine-gunner for holding an enemy sap single-handed, repelling a counter-attack, and disposing of 800 Germans.

Italian Front

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HUGE ITALIAN CAPTURES.

ROME, May 16th.
An official report transmitted by wireless states:—The vigorous offensive on the Julian front was resolutely continued.

Our Infantry established themselves on the steep wooded heights of the eastern bank of the Isonzo, northward of Gorizia. These had been transformed into a formidably fortified defensive position. One of our left wing columns forced a passage across the river and captured Bombres village.

We captured in the centre the heights north-east of Plasta.

We stormed the villages Zameora and Zagomila and carried the crests of Mount Cuco and Mount Vodice.

Our right wing made considerable progress on the steep slopes of Mount Santo, and fierce counter-attacks were repulsed.

We conquered eastward of Gorizia strongly fortified heights northward of Tivoli. Insistent counter-attacks were beaten back.

We captured 3,375 prisoners of which 98 were officers, a mountain battery and much war material.

BATTLE ON ITALIAN FRONT.

LONDON, May 16th.
An Austrian official report states:—After three days' artillery firing, the Italians attacked at numerous points on a front of 25 miles. The battle continues without interruption.

LONDON, May 16th.
Great interest is being taken in the Italian offensive.

MOST DIFFICULT FRONT IN THE WAR.

UDINE, May 16th.
The Italians are advancing on a front sixty miles from Tolmino towards the sea. The sector Tolmino-Sarnano is undoubtedly the most difficult front in the war. The Tolmino bridgehead is the most formidable fortification, barring the entrance of the valley leading towards Ljubach.

Mount Kuk and Mount San Marco, the other Austrian strongholds, are respectively 1,600 and 450 feet above the points from which the Italians are attacking.

The Balkans.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH GAINS IN BALKANS.

LONDON, May 16th.
A British Salonika report states:—We advanced our line south-westward of Krastaki on a front of 5,000 yards and to a depth of 500 yards.

We consolidated our positions and occupied the village of Kijupri on the Struma front, taking prisoners.

We captured advance trenches south-westward of Erzeko to a length of 3,000 yards, and captured 70 prisoners.

Our casualties were slight.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, May 16th.
A Mesopotamia official report states that although there have been no important operations this month, we captured 130 prisoners.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMERICAN DESTROYERS ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 16th.
The Admiralty announce that a flotilla of United States' destroyers has arrived, and will co-operate with the British Navy in the prosecution of the war. The Rear-Admiral of the Forces in Europe is in daily touch with the Chief of the Naval Staff. The services the American vessels are rendering the Allied cause are of the greatest value, and are deeply appreciated.

BRITISH SHIPPING.

LONDON, May 16th.
The arrivals during the week were 2,660, and the sailings 2,552. Eighteen vessels of over 1,000 tons and five under were sunk. Nineteen vessels were unsuccessfully attacked. Three fishing boats were sunk.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

ROME, May 16th.
It is officially announced that the arrivals were 580, and the sailings 562. Four steamers and seven sailing vessels were sunk.

General.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MILITARY LEADERSHIP IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, May 16th.
It is officially announced that General Vandevanter has succeeded General Hoskins in East Africa with the temporary rank of Lieutenant General.

FRATERNISATION OF RUSSIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIERY.

LONDON, May 16th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Billing asked regarding the fraternising of the German and Russian soldiers. Mr. MacPherson replied that he had no knowledge beyond that contained in the official communiqué.

PROCEEDINGS OF IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, May 16th.
In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that a Blue Book containing the proceedings of the Imperial Conference would shortly be published. He declined to state the Government's intentions with regard to legislation on the subject of naturalisation before he had received further communications from the Dominions on the matter. These communications were a result of the Conference. The Dominions' Representatives were unable to take or recommend action until they had consulted their own Governments.

CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH DISAPPOINTS GERMANY.

LONDON, May 16th.
General disappointment is felt in Germany at Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech, which is described in the *Neuwander* as a confession of defeat.

The subsequent debate in the Reichstag showed that the Chancellor had not satisfied either side, but had avoided a fiercer controversy by his refusal to state Germany's war aims.

Herr Spahn declared that the Centre parties had agreed that a discussion of war aims was not desirable at present.

Conservative speakers regarded as a threat Herr Scheidemann's declaration that there would be a revolution in Germany if Germany did not renounce annexations while her enemies renounced them.

Herr Lebehour announced that the Independent Socialists would propose that the constitution committee prepare for a German Republic.

EARLIER CABLES.

GENERAL SMUTS ON THE EMPIRE'S FUTURE.

LONDON, May 16th.
General Smuts was the guest of the House of Lords and the House of Commons at a banquet in the Royal Gallery, Lord French presiding.

General Smuts said the spirit of comradeship on the battlefields of Europe is more powerful than any instrument of Government they could invent. Our Commonwealth would go to pieces if its world-wide communications were not maintained. Germany during the last thirty years had settled everywhere in those communications, and the day would have come when the Empire would have been jeopardised by cutting these communications. Now that the world outside of Europe was cleared of the enemy, we were almost provisionally brought to a position when we could consider the future problem as a whole. He hoped that when the time for settlement came we would remember not merely Central Europe but the whole of the British Empire. He did not wish the Empire to have fought in vain.

We had not fought for material gain, nor for territory, but for future security. But the difficult question of future constitutional relations and readjustment within the Empire remained. We were not an Empire in the German sense, but a system of nations almost sovereign, almost independent—rather a Commonwealth than an Empire. Its future government was an entirely new problem. The system of the United States would not work, and we did not want to standardise the nations of the Empire. The only solution was supplied by our traditions of freedom and self-government. There were two potent factors on which we must rely. Firstly, hereditary Kingship. "You cannot make a republic of this country or of the British Commonwealth of nations, because you would have to elect a President not merely here but everywhere in the Empire—in India and the Dominions. And here you are confronted with an absolutely insoluble problem. Let us be thankful for the mercies we have in a Kingship which really is not very different from a hereditary republic. I should not be surprised if the time came when Royal Princes instead of getting Consorts from the Princesses of Europe will seek Consorts in the outlying portions of the Empire." (Laughter and cheers.)

After commenting upon the present system of Imperial Conferences as not being completely successful, General Smuts suggested convoking the most important rulers of the Empire once a year to lay down a common policy. Diplomatic *financé* was not understood in the Dominions, and if our Foreign Policy is going to rest on the whole Empire it must be more simple and more intelligible. Nobody disputed the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, which would be always the senior partner. It might be said that hereditary Kingship and a common council at the head of affairs were not sufficient to keep the whole system together. He disagreed with this. (Cheers.) If we were true to our traditions we would exercise a far greater and more beneficent influence upon history and mankind than ever. It would depend largely upon us whether, in the present struggle, our great prize will be achieved or whether the world will again be plunged into disaster. The prize was within our grasp if we have the strength of soul to see the thing through without flinching.

GENERAL SMUTS CONGRATULATED.

LATER.
General Smuts received a remarkable ovation after his speech. After the cheering had subsided, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Selborne, Lord Crowe, Mr. Haldane, the Speaker and many others individually congratulated him. The speech is everywhere hailed as timely and statesmanlike, and is to profoundly influence all future consideration of the Imperial problem.

LATEST CABLES.

HOME RULE SCHEME.

LONDON, May 16th.
It is stated that the Government's Home Rule scheme is for the immediate establishment of Parliament in Dublin for twenty-six Nationalist counties, excluding the Ulster counties, with the option to join later. A National Council will be established representative of both sections.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S PROPOSAL.

LATER.
Mr. Lloyd George has despatched a letter to Mr. Redmond proposing the immediate introduction of a Bill establishing an Irish Parliament, excluding the six Ulster counties, subject to a reconsideration by Parliament after five years. Hence if exclusion is not meanwhile terminated by a Council of Ireland, comprising delegations from the Irish Parliament and the Ulster Commons. The Government recommends that the Bill, after passing its second reading, be considered by a conference of similar speakers as in the Electoral Reform Conference. The Government alternatively is ready to convoke a Convention of Irishmen for the purpose of producing a scheme for Irish Self-Government if the foregoing proposals are not adopted.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, May 16th.
M. Miliukoff, the Foreign Minister, has resigned.
LATER.
M. Terestchenko, hitherto Finance Minister, succeeds M. Miliukoff.
M. Kerensky succeeds M. Gutchkoff.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, May 16th.
The three cardinal points on which the Government Executive, the Committee of the Duma, and the Committee of the Soldiers and Workmen are agreed are:—Firstly, unity on all fronts with the Allies; secondly, full confidence that the revolutionary Democracy is reconstructed in the Cabinet; thirdly, the plenitude of the powers of the Government.

FAREWELL SMOKING CONCERT.

In spite of very unfavourable weather, a large number attended the Garrison Staff Mess on Wednesday evening, when a smoking concert was held to bid farewell to friends of the mess proceeding home. The evening commenced with a supper party for the members, and was followed by a smoking concert, at which practically all military units were represented, including the Royal Navy, the H.K.V.R., and a few civilian friends. An excellent musical programme, arranged by Sergt. Lyth, A.S.C., was contributed to by the following:—S. Sergt. Wain, A.O.C.; Sergt. Carter, A.S.C.; S. Sergt. Moore, A.P.C.; Condr. Brand, A.O.C.; Sergt. Skene, R.E.; Sergt. Lyth, A.S.C.; S. Sergt. Kew, A.O.C.; Sergt. Davis, R.A.; Q.M.S. S. Thompson, R.A.M.C.; S. Sergt. Joiner, A.O.C.; Q.M.S. Evans, R.E.; Sergt. McGregor, R.E.; Q.M.S. Wyatt, R.E.; Corp. Frost, A.S.C.; Pte. Hearn, A.O.C.; Bomb. Fitzpatrick, R.G.A.; Mr. Brooks and Mr. Steer. Corp. Frost, who is becoming quite famous as an impersonator of Charlie Chaplin, highly delighted the audience with his song, "In these hard times," and his " patter " between the verses. The accompaniments were ably played by Pte. Hearn, A.O.C.

The Chairman, S. Sgt. Major Harrow, A.S.C., wished those leaving *bon voyage* and good luck. He referred to the good fellowship which had always existed between all during his stay of over five years in the Colony, and said he was sorry he was not accompanying the draft. He called upon all remaining to drink the health of the homegoing draft. After this had been done (with musical honours) S. Sergt. Jones, A.O.C., suitably acknowledged the compliment. A very pleasant evening concluded with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" and the National Anthem at midnight.

Financial assistance was generously afforded by the Services Entertainment Fund, through the Rev. O. E. Cooper-Hunt, and was very much appreciated by the members.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

We have been asked to state that the draw on behalf of the above Fund in connection with the Rifle Match, Hongkong & Shanghai, will take place this evening at 8 o'clock.

JAPAN'S PROSPERITY.

INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED AS A RESULT OF THE WAR.

The Customs House Directors, who have been in conference at the Department of Finance, were addressed recently by Mr. Shoda, Minister of Finance, who said that in spite of the war, the foreign trade of the nation had shown satisfactory growth. For instance, last year the total trade reached the enormous sum of ¥1,886,000,000 exports, showing an excess of ¥370,000,000 over imports. The prosperity had been further enhanced this year, the figures at the end of April reaching ¥738,380,000, of which ¥163,700,000 represented export. The aggregate excesses of exports, since the commencement of the war, amounted to ¥760,630,000. Continuing, the Minister said:—It stands to reason that the trade policy of the world will undergo a complete change after the cessation of the war; indeed, it has already changed. Under these circumstances it is imperative for the Japanese manufacturers to endeavour to develop the industries which have been established as a result of the war, and retain the markets created abroad for their products.

GERMAN PLOTTEES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

ATTEMPTS TO STIR UP AN INSURRECTION.

Mr. Andre, former German Vice-Consul at Cebu, has been arrested and held for trial. The charge against him, according to the *Manila Times*, will be one of conspiracy to stir up an insurrection. The conspiracy has been known to the authorities for the past five months, during which time Andre is alleged to have been gathering lists of former insurgents and distributing money among them. The money seems to have been accepted in most cases, but apparently the recipients lost the matter out there, as the movement made no progress. There is said to be evidence to connect Dr. Zuelmann, the former German Consul at Manila, with the affair. The American authorities describe the arrest of Andre as a "precautionary measure."

JAPAN'S MISSION OF SYMPATHY TO THE ALLIES.

Subscriptions received by the management of the Allied Sick and Wounded Consolation Association, an association formed in Tokyo for the purpose of sending a Mission of Sympathy to the Allies, amounted at the end of last month to ¥1,400,000. By the 15th of May, the day on which the subscription lists were to close, the total receipts were expected to reach ¥2,000,000.

The management of the Association are of opinion that the whole of the subscriptions should be forwarded in the form of cash to the sick and wounded of Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Belgium and other nations on the side of the Entente powers. An Envoy and party will then be sent to the front.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polshwalla & Kotwall, cotton and yarn brokers, of Hongkong, in their report dated May 17th, state:—

Since our last report, on the 5th inst., the interval has passed without any significant feature in our yarn market.

The absolute inability of the sellers to cover exchange losses for the sales of yarn in their hands owing to the abnormal attitude taken by the local banks in refusing to offer any reasonable rate of exchange on India, has made business almost impossible, and as the Banks seem determined to decline giving suitable rates of exchange, we think there will be an entire stoppage of business in the near future, and trade is not likely to revive until the exchange conditions improve.

The sales during the fortnight are 2,500 bales, with an increase of 85 to 88 per bale.

ARRIVALS.—The mail ste. *Delaware* from Bombay has brought in 2,500 bales for Hongkong and 6,000 bales for Shanghai; shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai and coast ports amount to about 400 bales. SHANGHAI.—The market has remained firm and, in the beginning of the interval, business passed in about 2,000 bales at advanced rates, but the sellers there are also experiencing the same difficulty in covering exchange losses, hence the latter part of the fortnight has been very quiet.

JAPANESE YARNS.—Owing to scanty arrivals and the sudden enormous rise in the rates of yarn in Japan, sellers are unable, in some cases, to cover their previous sales, which were effected at low rates. Quotations are as follows:—Nagasaki No. 20s at ¥108; 2 Horses No. 16s at ¥117; 3 Horses No. 20s at ¥123; 550 bales Yellow Setai No. 10s at ¥128-131 sales; 50 bales Setai No. 10s at ¥133 sales; Setai No. 20s at ¥129; Blue Fish No. 20s at ¥129.

RAW COTTON.—The present quotations are as under:—Bengal at ¥27-28; Chinese at ¥32-37 per picul.

MILIUKOFF.

THE MAN WHO MADE THE
REVOLUTION POSSIBLE.

Fifteen years ago I first met Professor Milukoff, the guiding spirit of the present revolution, and now Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said Mr. Ernest Hamilton.

Milukoff was at the time greatly interested in various international movements, and it was in connection with one of these that he then came to London. Since then I have often met him, read a great deal of what he has written, and followed his political career.

Without the slightest hesitation I can say that Professor Milukoff is the most wonderful man in Europe. No Briton can possibly hope to understand the revolution without knowing all about Milukoff and what he stands for. It would be like a foreigner trying to grasp our politics without understanding the part Mr. Lloyd George plays.

In the first place, Professor Milukoff is a middle-class man, and although his sympathies have ever been democratic, he has never been a member of the middle-class in life and politics. He has all the virtues and defects of the middle-classes. Sane, level-headed, practical, and suspicious of theoretic idealism, these virtues of his are particularly necessary in a country like Russia, where the "intelligentsia" are always prone to rambling away from real life.

On the other hand, Professor Milukoff's middle-class upbringing has always made him averse from contact with the more extreme supporters of the Left. As a middle-class man Professor Milukoff based his politico-economic faith on purely British ideals, I suppose.

The modern young man is not greatly impressed by John Stuart Mill and the great guns of that school, but Milukoff and his group were brought up in the cold, clear light of the "Manchester School," and the strange thing is that it is these philosophic economists who make the revolution possible.

For fifteen years I have known Milukoff, and the curious thing about him is that he has never once swerved an inch, right or left, from his bourgeois path. He formed a club of men who shared his views, and they assumed the title of "Constitutional Democrats," familiarly known as "Cadets."

As a matter of fact, they were both constitutional and democratic, so closely, indeed, did they adhere to the first part of their title that they were accused of pedantry. But Milukoff was wise enough to grasp two clear facts about Russia—that reforms would not come from the bureaucracy and could not come from the peasantry. It was against the interests of the pro-Germans of the Protopopoff-Sturmer type to countenance anything savouring of reforms. It was absurd to expect a revolution from the Moujik—well meaning, but hopelessly ignorant peasants.

A MIDDLE CLASS MOVEMENT.

For this reason Milukoff planned a middle-class revolution. He only sought for supporters among the lesser nobility, the better priests, the professional classes, educated merchants and the like. He always had a strong press behind him, and even the reactionary journals thought twice before attacking him. Every step that he took in and out of the Duma, was always guided by the same consideration—to inspire confidence in the middle classes, who for years have been growing in political, economic, and social importance in Russia.

In other words, Milukoff wanted the country to accept him as a serious man and not a wild fellow likely to do all sorts of absurd things.

The revolution has primarily nothing to do with the war. It is the result of years of dissatisfaction with certain features of Russian Government. Those who know anything of the Slav and his inherent tendency to idealism and hero-worship know that to the peasants (and the overwhelming majority of Russians are peasants) a Tsar is necessary. I am reminded of a passage in Dostoevsky's "House of Death," where a number of soldier-convicts have an angry dispute as to which of them was commanded by the most important general. The trouble in Russia has not been the Tsar, nor even the theory of personal autocratic rule. It is the bureaucracy that is to blame for most of Russia's troubles, and the bureaucracy has ever been in the pockets of a few hundred semi-Russified Baltic and other German adventurers. These Germans had no time for ideals. Russia to them was a huge colony to be exploited, first for their selves and their families, and afterwards to be carefully worked for the Fatherland.

It was these Germans who obtained high administrative posts to the detriment of the country. During the last two years Milukoff has been virtually, if not nominally, the spokesman for the nation in the Duma. Whereas other speakers represented constituencies and special interests, he has always adopted a very high national tone.

When the pro-German Premier Sturmer was actually discussing peace with the Germans, it was Milukoff who got up in the Duma and denounced the Premier in a speech of wonderful eloquence, a speech entitled to rank with the best of Cicero, Demosthenes, or, on the more revolutionary plane, of Robespierre.

AIMS OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES.

What are the aims of the revolutionaries? I have for long been in close touch with Russian political movements, and think the following a fair outline of their programme.

Absolute annihilation of German influence in Russia.

Prosecution of the war in complete harmony with the Allies.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"THE SIEGFRIED LINE"

DEFECTS AND WEAKNESS.

[BY PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), March 30th.

There is good evidence to prove that not only was Marshal von Hindenburg at Roisel on March 10th directing the withdrawal of his troops, but that the Kaiser himself has been in this part of the country during recent weeks. It was by the Kaiser's orders, we are told, that villages like Roisel, Lagnicourt, and Monchies have not been abandoned without fighting, and this may account for the utterly false statement in the German wireless that 1,000 British dead are lying in the neighbourhood of Lagnicourt, which we took two days ago. Though we had a few casualties during the attacks there, not one of our soldiers has died on this ground. That such lies should be told by the enemy is significant of the necessity of raising the spirit of the German people and troops by any means to cover the meaning of the retreat. The people may be deceived, but not the German soldiers on our front. They know they have left the strongest positions ever made in warfare by years of labour, and already the furious strength of the famous Hindenburg line, called by the Germans themselves the "Siegfried line," has been exposed in its reality to the men who have to hold it. In place of the trenches, made by the forced labour of Russian prisoners and Belgian civilians, with concrete gun emplacements and with wire entanglements 1,800ft. wide. But, curiously—for it is certainly strange that the enemy's preparations should have been completed in time for its present occupation. It is strongly wired throughout, with that prodigality of wire which I have seen in all the abandoned lines and villages, but in many parts it is without dug-outs.

Worse than all for the German troops, who have been told fairy tales about its magnificence, the Siegfried line runs through low, marshy ground below the high plateau by Beaumont, Monchies, Lagnicourt, Nurlu, and other points already held by our troops, who look down with perfect observation, seeing the broad stretches of wire and the parapets of that Siegfried line in the hollow. Nobody can choose a defensive ground better than the enemy, who after the Marne showed a masterly skill in his choice of positions, so that almost everywhere he had the advantage of us in the fearful cost in the early days of the war. But now he has planned his line south of the Scarpe, in low-lying country. This is due not to ignorance, for he is wise, and not to carelessness, for he is never forgetful, but to dire necessity. It is clear that in falling back to escape our offensive for a time he had to get beyond the range of our guns. In doing ground. His soldiers will not like the change of scene as soon as all the weight of our guns gets them again, for the positions are reversed, at least on this northern part of the Siegfried front.

At the moment the enemy is relying mainly on an increase of machine-gun power to keep us back while he finishes his new defensive line. He is relying also upon the delaying work resulting from the destruction in the wake of his retreat, the vast mine-craters along the roads, the blowing up of bridges, and all his devastation of the countryside. Horrible also to say, he has tried to delay the advance by means of barbed wire, the pale green of modern warfare, which is very broadminded in its definitions of lawfulness. A German agent has been caught in our lines with bacteriological culture for spreading disease among our horses. His orders were to mix these virulent microbes with the animals' food, or to scratch their nostrils with a wire tainted with these living organisms of disease. It is on a level with the befouling of the wells, which I have seen with my own eyes. It is a loathsome way of making another branch of science of knowledge, which is used for such inhuman purposes. Going into villages inhabited until a few days ago by happy soldiers, wandering into their ruins, exploring the deep chambers of all these thousands of dug-outs, one has a sense of fear because of the evil that may lurk there, of the traps of death that may remain though the men have gone. It is a close door. It is a foolish man who first opens a shut box, such as the big Bapaume. I and other men walk through these places with every sense alert for the menace that is in an iron rod thrust into a rubble of bricks, in shell-cases protruding from a turmoil of earth, in the rag-heaps and litter of German billets.

Full liberty of Poland.

Great expansion of Imperial ideas.

Freedom for all races and religions.

Trade expansion on modern lines with a view to turning Russia into a semi-industrial country.

Those of us who know Milukoff and his strength have no doubt that he will try to steer a sane course and will keep all extremists at arm's length. This does not mean that the extreme anti-monarchical and anarchist revolutionaries may not gain the upper hand; but would it be safe to assume that the bureaucracy has been defeated for good and all? Russia is a great sprawling Empire, and the fact that the few cities have followed the revolutionary flag does not mean that the Cossack of the Don, or the Mongolian peasant or the Arctic aborigine are going into raptures about it. We must wait until much fuller news is to hand before any real analysis can be made.

But of one thing I am certain: no Briton will have cause to regret trusting Russia. When the real Russian can find his feet and prove himself he will be found at one with us, and our ideals. And Professor Milukoff is eminently well fitted as a leader of a sane reconstruction armament.

GERMAN POISON STY CAUGHT.

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 18th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGHONG"	On 19th May, 4 P.M.
FAKOU and HAIPHONG	"YINGHONG"	On 22nd May, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 23rd May, 4 P.M.
TIENTSIN	"KWEILIN"	On 24th May, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 30th May, Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State rooms on Deck, etc. on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," "SINKIANG" and "SUNNING," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular scheduled service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports, Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | TUESDAY, 22nd May, at Noon.
"HAIHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 25th May, at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hsiao Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

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Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
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P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
COLOMBO	18th May	Str. from Colombo	19th May	19th May

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTESHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
Proposed Sailing:

STEAMERS	Leave H'KONG	Leave S'PORE	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
The Intermediate	about	about	about	about
Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.		

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. FARR,
Superintendent.

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VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S) MAKURA MARU FRIDAY, 8th
via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, Capt. Shirai 12,500 May, at Noon.
MOJI, KURE, YOKKAICHI, (S) SHIDZUKA MARU WED. DAY, 20th
SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA Capt. Noma 12,500 May, at Noon.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWN VILLE & BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

Kobe ...

NAGASAKI, KOBE and TANGO MARU (SATURDAY, 19th
YOKOHAMA Capt. Sogata 12,500 May, at 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI and KOBE (S) KAMO MARU (FRIDAY, 18th
Capt. Inada 16,000 May, at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and KASHIMA MARU (FRIDAY, 25th
Capt. Tanaka 21,000 May, at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA (S) TAISHO MARU (SATURDAY, 19th
Capt. Ozawa 8,000 May.

BENTEN MARU (WED. DAY, 30th
Capt. Tomita 8,000 May.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE (S) PENANG MARU (SUNDAY, 27th
Capt. Kashiwagi 10,000 May.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

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(CARGO ONLY)

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For Further Information, apply to—

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	WED., 23rd May
NIPPON MARU	11,000 15 knots	THURS., 14th June
SEIYUN MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 19th June
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	TUES., 3rd July
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 14th July
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	WED., 25th July

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£132).

" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$2.50 " " G\$437.50.

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SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
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Passengers may Travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

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For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLEAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

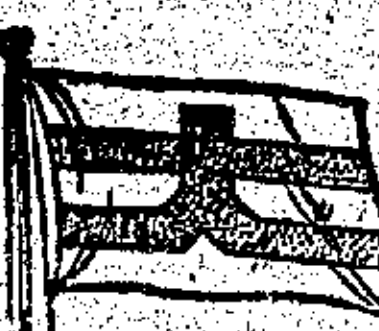
For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ...

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

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REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line.

(TRANS-PACIFIC)

For VICTORIA, SEATTLE and TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KURE, and YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... WED. DAY, 23rd May, at 2 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 4th June, at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer, proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"KAJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 20th May, at Noon.
"SORHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 24th May, at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be used.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745

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